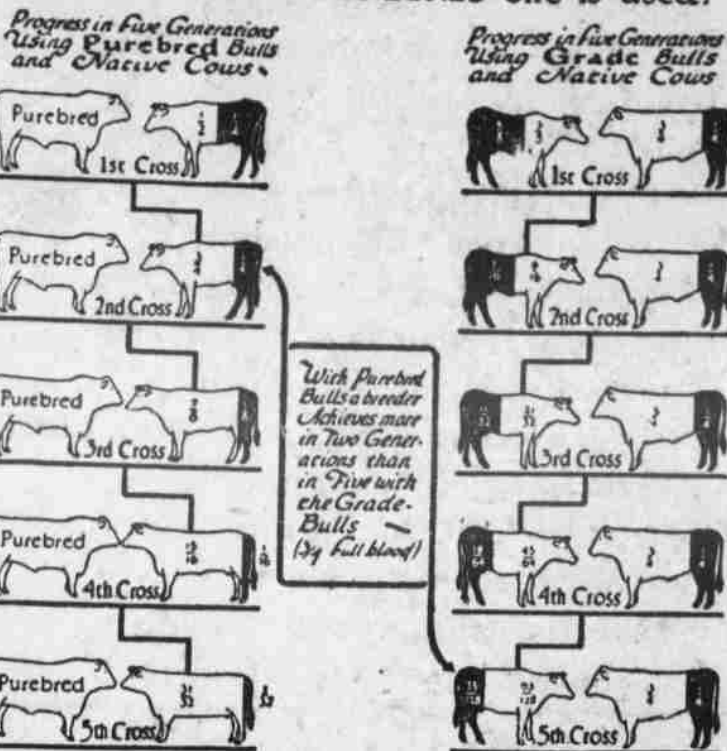


## PUREBRED SIRES AND HERD IMPROVEMENT

See How Rapidly the Proportion of Native Blood (Black Portion) Diminishes When a PUREBRED Sire is Used.



Replace SCRUB & GRADE Sires With GOOD PUREBREDS.

Join the "BETTER SIRES - BETTER STOCK" Campaign.

For full information, consult your County Agent, your Agricultural College or the United States Department of Agriculture.

The above chart shows the influence of pure-bred and grade bulls in the process of breeding cattle. The chart to the left illustrates the use of a pure-bred in grading up native cows, while the chart to the right shows the long, drawn-out process when the farmer uses a scrub or grade bull. Note how rapidly the proportion of native blood (black portion) diminishes when a pure-bred sire is used as in the chart to the left.

With a pure-bred bull the breeder achieves more in two generations than in five with a grade bull. The moral of this story as livestock specialists of the Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, tell it, is to use pure-bred sires for herd improvement. Replace the scrub sires and the grade sires with good pure-breds. Join the "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign. Consult your county agricultural agent, livestock specialist of the Division of Extension or the United States Department of Agriculture from time to time for any information you need.

Breeders over the state have sent in to the animal husbandry department of the Division of Extension a list of pure-bred bulls for sale. This list reaches into the hundreds and there is no excuse for any farmer being unable to breed to a pure-bred bull of his favorite breed, say livestock specialists. Names of breeders having pure-bred bulls for sale will be furnished by the livestock specialists on request. Campaigns to eliminate the scrub are now being conducted in many counties of the state. The drive is meeting with the approval of farmers and breeders and some counties have accomplished some very fine work along this line. If there is such a drive on in your county, and if you have not yet joined, study the above chart closely and see if you do not think that it will pay you to line up with the movement.

## TENN. BREEDERS MUST FIGHT LIVE STOCK DISEASES

Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Known Also as Swine Plague and "Hog Flu" Threatens the Industry

Among the various infectious diseases to which animals are susceptible, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, is more or less frequent in its occurrence, and its control offers an exceedingly important problem at the present time. Every state and every country has its losses from this disease and experience in the past has impressed the importance of bringing it forcibly to the attention of our livestock people, says Dr. M. Jacob, State Veterinarian. An enormous amount of investigational work during the past few years has given a clearer conception of this condition and the ability to recognize it has been simplified very materially. It is not a new disease, but simply a matter of now being able to diagnose conditions which were formerly not understood. It occurs most frequently in cattle, sheep and hogs. In Tennessee, at this time, its occurrence in cattle is most important according to Dr. Jacob.

It seems that the germ is prevalent in the soil of many localities which under certain conditions becomes dangerous and will readily produce the disease. Furthermore when once the animal develops the disease the various body tissues and excretions may carry the germ, consequently, the distribution of the carcass, blood, bowel excretions, etc., may be the means of spreading it. This should be kept in mind when measures for its control are undertaken. While the various species of animals are susceptible, it does not appear to spread directly from one species to another. Consequently, if the disease were to appear on the farm only among cattle, it would not be essential to administer protective treatment to the sheep or hogs. Altho the disease is virulent and affects most readily those animals of the herd or flock which are in the most thrifty condition, resembling in this respect the frequent fatal terminations of Influenza and its complications, in strong, robust people during the rather recent epidemics.

### SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE

The symptoms of Hemorrhagic Septicemia begin to appear within a short time after the animals become infected, which is seldom later than two days and often within twenty-four

hours. The infection usually occurs thru the digestive tract, but this may also occur thru wounds. Under farm conditions the former is unquestionably the most important channel.

The disease is usually indicated in its early stages by a marked elevation of temperature, the animal being in a feverish condition, but the high temperature is not constant, for it is not uncommon to find animals badly affected with the temperature practically normal, especially if the disease persists for several days. There is a loss of appetite, rumination stops and a partial or complete falling off in the milk secretion. In any form there is a rapid loss of flesh accompanied by extreme weakness, with staggering from side to side when made to move about. The disease may run a very short course, the animal dying in a few hours or it may extend over a period of several days or a week and then die, or, as is sometimes the case, finally make a recovery. The skin form seems to be the most fatal.

In sheep the lambs, especially at about weaning time, seem to be the most susceptible and may show symptoms similar to those described for cattle. The more prolonged cases however are usually found in older sheep. In swine the disease has made its appearance in this state, principally in the lung form, either as an independent disease or as a complication of Hog Cholera. It is also referred to in hogs as Swine Plague and "Hog Flu," showing as its most constant symptoms marked thumping, discharge from the eyes and nose, early high temperature which lasts only a few days, with or without bowel disturbance, at times marked redness of the skin and when lying down, they rest on the belly and sternum instead of on the side as swine usually do. In Tennessee it has rarely destroyed over thirty or forty percent of the cattle in the herd and in most instances less than that. In hogs it rarely destroys over five percent unless it is complicated with Hog Cholera infection and then it becomes extremely fatal.

### METHODS OF TREATMENT

The treatment of the affected animals with medicinal agents is of little or no value and is usually not attempted. When the disease appears the sick cattle should be isolated and if an animal dies the carcass should be destroyed by burning. The building or parts of them which were occupied by the infected animals should be cleaned and disinfected. All the animals should be vaccinated as soon as possible with Hemorrhagic Septicemia vaccine. This should also be given to the sick cattle but repeated in them two or three times at intervals of four or five days. In extremely virulent outbreaks it is sometimes necessary to revaccinate the entire herd in two or three weeks. It should be remembered that vaccination is primarily a preventative instead of a curative and results may be expected accordingly. Experience in vaccinating sheep has been satisfactory.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia as an independent disease, is not difficult to control, but it will require vigilance on the part of the owner or attendant so that proper methods for protection may be applied as early as possible.

## Sulphur Springs.

Special to the News.

Visiting seems to be the order of the day.

Mrs. Myrtle Long attended the graveyard working Saturday.

Miss Madge Henderson and Brownlow Wolfe were quietly married at So. Pittsburg Friday. We wish them a long and happy life.

Mrs. Callie Smith is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Massengale.

The death angel visited the home of Frank Foster and carried away their little one, Bethine. She is gone but not forgotten.

McGinness Carson is spending a few days with her grandfather, Riley Foster.

Mrs. Johnnie Hatfield is on the sick list. I hope she will soon recover.

Miss Katharine Foster was with her best fellow Sunday. She sure did look cute.

Henry Thomas was all smiles Sunday.

Frank Bolton had such a smile on his face the other day that he had to move his ears back so he could laugh more.

Mrs. Margie Thomas has fallen away until she doesn't weigh but two hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Joe McCurry made a flying trip to Whitwell Saturday.

Hattie Foster seemed to be enjoying herself Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Richards attended Sunday school Sunday.

Nicholas Shelton and wife were out car riding Saturday evening.

Bill Long seems to like to sit on the corner.

Jess McCurry ate so many apples the other day that he had to stay in bed three days. Jess, you mustn't do that way any more for you are liable to die.

Miss Lou Massengale was out car riding Monday.

Come on, all you writers, we like your letters. Blue Rose.

## Soddy.

Special to the News.

Hot weather seems to be the order of the day.

Crops are looking very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Pickett spent Sunday with Mrs. Nell Gross at Sale Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pickett went to obchur Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Newman spent Sunday with Mr. Newman's parents; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newman.

R. C. Pickett went to Dayton one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Manning spent Sunday and Sunday night with Mr. Manning's parents.

Mr. R. C. Pickett and daughter went shopping Saturday.

Miss Mattie Fuller was baptized Sunday evening by Rev. Clark a large number of friends was there.

Miss Myrtle Mclofal of Middle Tennessee is visiting her sister Mrs. Mevile Crawley.

Mrs. J. M. Crawley called on Mrs. W. A. Crawley Sunday.

Miss Sadie Gathard called on the Pickett girls Sunday.

Miss Mary Hodge was baptized Monday at 6 o'clock.

Miss Sallie Iles went to Dayton Monday.

The meeting held at the Christian church closed last week.

Brown Eyes

Under forest regulations in Colombia rubber gatherers are required to give the trees a rest period in tapping them for gum.

We Do LETTERHEAD PRINTING on HAMMERMILL BOND

## JAMES S. SANDERS.

James S. Sanders, who resided near Summerfield, four miles southwest of Tracy City, died after an illness of more than two years. Had he lived until November he would have been 83 years old. He was born and grew to manhood in Pelham valley, and when the Civil war broke out he and his brother joined the Confederate army, his brother being killed in action. Later Mr. Sanders became broken in health and was forced to return home on furlough to regain his strength but was never able to join the colors again. When Bragg's army crossed the mountain on its way to Chattanooga Mr. Sanders was near enough to hear the beat of the drums, and he cried like a child because he was unable to join the boys in gray. After the Civil war was over he purchased a farm on the mountain and lived there the remainder of his life. His wife preceded him to the grave more than a year ago. He leaves four sons, Porter, Mat, Lem and Marion and three daughters Mrs. King, Mrs. Callie Summers and Mrs. Will Reider, to mourn his loss. The funeral was held at the residence Wednesday, and the body laid to rest in the Summerfield cemetery. —Mrs. Grundy, Tracy City.

## Civil War Prices

At the beginning of the year 1865, end of the civil war being in sight, wholesale prices broke suddenly and violently. In the first six months of the year prices in general fell off 27 per cent from the high level of January. However, the break in wholesale prices though unprecedented in violence and accompanied by the unsettling influence of the end of great war, produced no business crisis or depression. Through the latter half of 1865, prices recovered from the low point until in January, 1866, they stood just 16 per cent below the level of 1865. From the beginning of 1866 prices dropped slowly downward. They did not reach the pre-war level until the year 1877.

## Cleveland I. S. Pittsburg 0

A special train conveyed the South Pittsburg team and a mob of ball enthusiasts to Cleveland Sunday, where the Cleveland team was played. South Pittsburg was defeated 1 to 0. The run being made on alleged fluke.

It is the contention of geologists that the Mediterranean was once a great inland sea, and that mountainous rocks separating it from the Atlantic were in the course of ages worn away by the force of the water.

## COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of my getting anything to help me. One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. E 73

## GOES TO POLAND TO FIGHT TYPHUS PLAGUE



This is the discoverer of the typhus bacillus and of the proof that the dread disease is carried by the body louse—Dr. Harry Plotz of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, who has been sent to Poland through American Jewish relief funds to fight the typhus epidemic which is sweeping over all Poland. When Dr. Plotz, who made his world-famous typhus discovery five years ago, as a 24-year-old interne, arrived in Southampton he was given the freedom of the port by the British government, which gave him a special vessel to rush him across the channel, while France and Poland placed special trains at his disposal to speed him to the center of the terrible epidemic which is ravaging Poland. Dr. Plotz, as a colonel in the U. S. Medical Corps, installed and had charge of the vast delousing machinery used in all the ports both here and in France. Before this country entered the war, he was called to Serbia by the Serbian government to fight a typhus plague there. An initial appropriation of \$100,000 was made from American Jewish relief funds, for fuel with which to maintain delousing machines with which Dr. Plotz will carry on his fight in Poland.

## FAMOUS ARTIST SINGS FOR FOOD

Singing for something to eat, instead of for the hundreds of dollars that each concert engagement brings him, was the experience that befell Otakar Marak, well-known artist of the Chicago Grand Opera Company who, with his wife, has just returned to this country. Mr. Marak and his wife spent several months in Czechoslovakia on a concert and operatic engagement.

"What good was the money I received for my public appearances, if I couldn't get anything to eat with it?" asked the singer. "I soon found out in this country that money wasn't of much value in getting a dinner. So wherever possible I asked for food instead of for the money my contract called for."

The singer told of taking a bag of flour for an operatic appearance in Prague, instead of the \$1,000 he was to get for the engagement.

"And I was happier with that bag of flour than I would have been with \$10,000," he added. "Food is so scarce that even the wealthiest people, who can afford to pay any price for it, are having trouble getting enough to eat."

"Imagine, if you can, what must be the lot of the poorer classes, with little or no chances of earning money, with nothing to eat, nothing to wear and pitiful shacks they call home."

"The absolute lack of material for underclothing has brought about extremely bad health conditions," says a report just received by the American Jewish Relief Committee in this city, "and an alarming number of contagious skin and eye diseases are running through the population. The crowded housing conditions make it impossible to check these diseases unless clean clothing and soap can be procured."

"In the hospitals the only bandages used for dressings are strips of shirts and clothing that the inmates could no longer wear. In one large institution at Lodz, caring for the insane, the patients are obliged to remain in bed a day or two at a time while their one change of clothing is being washed."

The funds of the American Jewish Relief Committee are providing food, soap and clothing in all these stricken regions, but the present needs have outgrown the immediate resources of the organization. To carry the work through another year the committee is asking \$35,000,000 of America in 1920.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MICKIE SAYS

IF YOU'VE FOUND A \$10 BILL, LOST YOUR PET BULL DOG, WANT TO BUY A LIBERTY BOND OR WANT TO SELL THE FAMILY FLIVVER, TAKE A CHANCE ON OUR LIT WANT ADS. THEY DON'T COST HARDLY ANYTHING AND THEY GOT THE PED, BUH-LEVEE, ME!



Advertisements under this head One Cent a Word first insertion, half price following insertions. No advertisement for less than 25¢ first time.

### WANTED.

WANTED—We are offering a good opportunity for young women as nurses in our institution. We furnish room, board, laundry and a small compensation while in training. If interested, communicate with the Superintendent, Baronesse Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn. July 1, 21

WANTED—To buy large tracts of virgin hardwood forests. State distance from and availability to railroad or other means of transportation, kind of timber, cut of each per acre, topography, logging conditions, price, terms, etc. Also walnut and cherry stumpage wanted. WALTER KERR, Aurora, Indiana. Jun-24-21

### FOR SALE

THE NEWS AND THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, 8 months each, \$2; Order now so as to keep informed politically.

FOR SALE—Pen and pencil tablets, note and letter sizes, at News office.

FOR SALE—Strong glue in small bottles for mending articles, at News office.

FOR SALE—Pencils, pens, penholders, colored crayons, rubber bands, etc., at News office.

FOR SALE—Cement, at News office, Sequatchie

FOR SALE—Stamp pad ink, blue. News Publishing Co., Sequatchie.

CLUB OFFER—The News and the Weekly Globe Democrat, Twice-a-Week issue, one year each, \$2.00 for both papers. Send orders to News, Sequatchie with remittance. tf

FOR SALE—Resin-sized sheeting paper, just the thing to put under that carpet. NEWS, Sequatchie.

FOR SALE—Composition books, time books, ledgers, note books, at News office.

FOR SALE—Oliver No. 5 Typewriter Ribbons, all colors, 75¢ postpaid, at News office, Sequatchie, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Envelopes with name and address printed thereon, 60¢ per 100; by mail 65¢. News Publishing Co., Sequatchie, Tenn. tf

FOR SALE—Time in large or small quantities. W. C. HILL.

FOR SALE—Carbon paper for transfer work, 10¢ sheet, News Publishing Co.



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